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COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1966

July 1967

Municipal Offices
Coalville

COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1966

HEALTH COMMITTEE

at 31st December, 1966

Chairman:

Councillor L.A.Robinson

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J.A.McHugh, J.P.

Councillors: N.F.Bodicoat, D.R.Bryan, P.S.Burton, A.Clarke, J.P., Mrs M.G.Colledge, Mrs M.A.Griffin, J.P., B.W.Johnson, H.W.Lindsey, L.Lovett, A.H.Moore, G.A.Peacey, M.H.Sheffield, L.T.Simpson, Mrs V.M.Smith, W.S.Smith and M.A.Wyatt.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical:

Andrew Hamilton, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health (part-time)
Municipal Offices, Coalville. Telephone: Coalville 2283
Home: Coalville 3723

Public Health Inspectors:

H. Hunter, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector
D. Allen, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector
J. Forrest, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector.

Clerical Staff:

Mrs J. Richards
Mrs K. Isaac (part-time).

Pest Officer:

T. Regan.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
COALVILLE.

To: The Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to submit for your attention and information my Annual Report on the health, sanitary circumstances and vital statistics of the District for the year 1966.

The Report follows the lines indicated in Circular 1/67 dated January 1967, from the Ministry of Health and although your Authority is not one to which certain health and welfare duties have been delegated reference will be made here and there to some activities operating in the District which are administered by the County Council and other bodies.

Disposal of sewage and collection and disposal of refuse are under the control of your Engineer and Surveyor who has been kind enough to supply relevant information about these functions for incorporation in the Report. Responsibility for the provision and distribution of water has been in the hands of the North West Leicestershire Water Board since 1st April, 1965.

The Staff of my Department, both professional and clerical, have worked harmoniously and well throughout the year, often under a good deal of stress and I thank them, and particularly the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr Hunter, for their help at all times. We have had willing and amicable co-operation from all other Departments of the Council when it has been necessary, and last but by no means least, we are well aware of the consideration and courtesy extended to us by the members of the Council to whom we offer our sincere thanks.

Andrew Hamilton

Medical Officer of Health.

July 1967.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	6,511
Population (mid 1966)	28,000
Number of domestic properties (April 1966)	8,792
Rateable value 31/3/66	£935,356
Estimated product of 1d rate at 31/3/66	£3,910

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:

	M	F	Total	Coalville U.D.	England & Wales	County
Legitimate	232	207	439			
Illegitimate	9	9	18			
	241	216	457			
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population				16.6	17.7	18.07
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births				3.9		4.05

Still Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	5	3	8
Still Births rate per 1,000 total live and still births			17	15.4	15.03

Total Live and Still Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	237	210	447
Illegitimate	9	9	18
	246	219	465

Deaths of Infants (under one year)

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	6	4	10

Deaths of Infants:
(Under four weeks of age)

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	4	4	8

(Under one week of age)

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	4	2	6

	Coalville U.D.	England & Wales	County
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	21.8	19.0	14.04
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.5		15.01
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	55.5		21.07
Neo-natal Mortality Rate: (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	17.5	12.9	11.00
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate: (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	13.1	11.1	10.00
Peri-natal Mortality Rate: (deaths under one week and still births combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	30.1	26.3	25.03
Maternal Mortality: (including abortion)			
Number of deaths -	0		2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0		.2

Deaths:

M	F	Total
150	123	273

Death rate per 1,000 population	11.1	11.7	10.03

(The area comparability factors are :- Births 1.02 and deaths 1.14 These figures have been used where applicable in calculating the rates given above).

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

No formal action has been necessary under these Acts during the year but a certain amount of informal action and quiet supervision of elderly people living alone has been undertaken and, as a matter of fact, seems to have become part of the general pattern. Cases of this kind are most frequently brought to notice through the domiciliary nursing service, the Home Help Service and through the Women's Voluntary Service via their Meals on Wheels Scheme.

It is pleasing to report that the aged man about whom action was necessary as recorded in my last Annual Report, continues to do well although still resident in an institution.

MEALS ON WHEELS

This service continued to function satisfactorily and in spite of some difficulties in recruiting volunteers to deliver the meals it is hoped that it may be possible to extend the service in the near future. It is expected that a new van will be provided as a result of the exertions of the Coalville Round Table and that arrangements will be made for the preparation of a further twenty meals. It has been possible to help the organisers, the Women's Voluntary Service, by vetting, at their request, applications for meals. Applicants really should understand, however, that vacancies do not always exist although every effort is made, and will continue to be made, to fit in urgent cases.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

Little new or constructive can be said in this connection except to mention that the Chiropody Service Scheme introduced by the County Council is now operating successfully in the District. Elderly people are catered for, the service being provided generally through Old People's Fellowships, or the like. Domiciliary treatment can be had on a certificate from a doctor, Health Visitor or District Nurse. A small standard charge is made for each individual treatment and the County Council make a grant to the organisation providing the service. Although the service is intended principally for persons of pensionable age, treatment for younger physically handicapped persons may be authorised, each case being dealt with on its merits.

HOME SAFETY

The Home Safety Committee continues to work quietly and we hope effectively. The theme of their efforts in 1966 was "Where there is Water there is Danger", and their campaign of that year culminated, with the co-operation of the local press, in a public crossword competition, the crossword having been compiled by a member of the Committee. During the year a successful appearance was made by an exhibit in a local Gala, the make up of the piece being thought out and produced by other committee members. There are really no means of assessing the worth of this work but if even one person is saved from injury, or worse, the whole effort has been successful.

FAMILY PLANNING

There is no local branch of the Family Planning Association but branches do exist in Leicester and Loughborough and many local women make use of the facilities available there. Their aim is to help married people and those about to be married in the planning of their families by informal sex education and by giving advice on methods of scientific contraception. Of course, general practitioners are often prepared to advise their patients on these questions but sometimes they prefer to refer them to the clinics mentioned. The problem of the occasional untoward effects experienced by a proportion of women taking oral contraceptives is an important one and much further detailed study is required before definite conclusions can be drawn about their actual degree of safety. Other methods, e.g. the use of intra-uterine devices are becoming increasingly prominent in medical reports on the subject.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

This is a service which the County Council propose to bring into use at a fairly early date, although facilities already exist at Leicester Royal Infirmary, limited to some extent by the availability or otherwise of the necessary technical staff, whereby "smears" submitted by general practitioners can be reported on. On the face of it this would appear to be a very well worthwhile service, but there has not been sufficient time to properly assess the long term results.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year sixteen medical examinations were performed in connection with employees who wished to join the Council's Superannuation Scheme, or in connection with their general fitness for work. These examinations are frequently carried out out of office hours to suit the convenience of the examinee.

CERTIFICATES FOR TRAVEL ABROAD

International Certificates of Vaccination against certain diseases are required by many foreign countries and generally speaking many countries have regulations which differ from those imposed by others. Prospective travellers would be well advised to ascertain from their travel agents just what immunisations are required for the particular country or countries they intend to visit, and to do so in sufficient time to allow of their general practitioners planning their programme of injections in proper sequence. A "crash" programme is never so safe nor so sure as one to which sufficient time can be given. Most procedures necessary can be done through the National Health Service but the practitioner is permitted to charge whatever fee he chooses for the relevant certificate. His signature on the certificate must be verified by the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the practitioner practices. Because of the great increase in foreign travel which has occurred in recent years this requirement, not in itself a new one, has meant that there has been a very considerable rise in the number of certificates presented for authentication of the certifier's signature.

MEDICAL LOANS FOR HOME NURSING

The Order of St John and the British Red Cross Society combine to provide a service by which nursing requisites can be hired at a more or less nominal charge. A Medical Loans Depot exists at the St John Ambulance Headquarters in Forest Road, conducted by members of the local Nursing Division and nursing articles like rubber sheets, back rests, bed cradles, bedpans, invalid chairs, etc are available on application at certain prescribed times, as displayed on the premises or by special arrangement in cases of urgent need.

VOLUNTARY WORK

The bald recital of the services made available by a beneficient State and the due acknowledgment of the valuable work being done by those engaged in them should not blind us to the fact that there still exists a wide field for voluntary service. Such bodies as the various Retired People's Fellowships, the Friends of Market Bosworth, the Friends of Markfield, the Friends of Staunton Harold, the Society for the Mentally Handicapped, the newly formed Spastics Society, the St John Ambulance movement, men's, women's, and National Coal Board Divisions, the bodies undertaking transport home of people requiring it after donating blood, and probably some others all deserve well of the community and merit increased support from both personnel and financial aspects.

COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES

Although environmental health services are the function of the District Council, many other health services are provided by the Leicestershire County Council and it is proposed to mention most of these briefly in this Report as considerable changes have taken place since this was last attempted.

The Ambulance Service and the Domestic Help Service whose headquarters, although situated in Broad Street, closely adjoin the new County Clinic in Avenue Road which commenced operations in 1965, and to which reference in my Report for that year was inadvertently omitted, appear to function satisfactorily although one hears occasional criticism of the distances sometimes required to be travelled particularly by sitting patients and of the discomfort of the "ride". I am sure the responsible Authority is well aware of these criticisms and will, at all times, do its best to correct them. Incontinence pads are now available on a doctor's certificate and can be obtained at prescribed times from the Ambulance Headquarters.

The Domestic Help Service is in great demand and although assistance is not limited to old people and to maternity cases it would appear that these two groups comprise the bulk of the work. A Washing Centre is attached to the Service's headquarters and is in almost full use. Maternity outfits can be uplifted at these premises.

The services available at the County Clinic include:

Ante-natal instruction, relaxation classes, parentcraft;
Ante-natal Consultant services;
Infant Welfare; Child Guidance; Speech Therapy; Audiometry;
Ophthalmic Services; Orthopaedic work; Occupational Therapy;
and, when staff is available, dental care for expectant
and nursing mothers and pre-school children.
The Coalville Tuberculosis Clinic is now held at Markfield
Hospital on Friday mornings, without appointment.
Straight x-rays of the lungs can be done there on Mondays
also without appointment.

In addition child welfare services are available at premises on the Greenhill Estate, Ellistown Old Church School, Hugglescote Baptist Room, Thringstone Community Centre and Whitwick Primitive Methodist Schoolroom. I have no doubt that a lot of good work is done in these premises which cannot be regarded as fully satisfactory for the purpose. Welfare foods are available at these centres and through the Women's Voluntary Service office in Hotel Street.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Services have, in the main, been administered and provided by the Leicestershire County Nursing Association as agents for the County Council from the inception of the National Health Service in 1948 but this arrangement was terminated as from 31st March 1966 and the County Council itself took over. The County Nursing Association and the many local district nursing associations were doing a splendid job for many years before 1948 and it remains to be seen whether the services concerned will actually improve under the new arrangements. It is pleasing to record that the relationship between the County Council and the County Nursing Association is understood to have been a cordial one throughout. The Association hopes to continue to function as a charitable organisation.

No praise can be high enough for the various nurses employed locally in either or both of these services. Often much overworked, they invariably "come up smiling". During the year only 127 births were registered as having taken place in Coalville but this by no means represents the full volume of work done by the midwives involved. Ante-natal care and visits after early discharge from hospital after delivery there constitute much of the work done - although, of course, attendance at actual confinements on the district comprise a very important and responsible part of the midwives' duties.

I am not aware that any health visitors have been specially attached to specific general practices but this will undoubtedly become part of the local pattern in due course. Diabetic health visiting is an important aspect of this branch of the health visiting service, a specially trained Health Visitor having been seconded for this purpose.

OTHER LOCAL COUNTY COUNCIL ESTABLISHMENTS

In Tillson House on the Greenhill Estate we have one of the new County Homes being established throughout the County. There is accommodation for 48 people and generally there is a long waiting list for admission. Applications should be addressed, usually by the patient's own doctor, to the County Homes Officer, St Martin's, Leicester. Individuals accepted would generally not be in need of much medical or nursing care and should be able to look after themselves within reason. The staff here do a remarkably good job and at the same time keep a friendly eye on the occupants of twelve adjacent bungalows built by your Authority for old people.

This is quite a different proposition from Chronic Sick Accommodation which is intended for chronically ill persons, as the name indicates, which comes under the Hospital Service, and for admission to which applications, after 31st March, 1966, were to be addressed to the Leicester Area Geriatric Service, Hillcrest Hospital, Leicester, instead of to the Chronic Sick Bed Bureau at University Road, Leicester. Admissions to Chronic Sick Accommodation and to County Homes bristle with difficulties and the Consultant Geriatrician has an unenviable job in sifting the wheat from the chaff.

Not very far from Tillson House, in Smith Crescent, there is a Children's Home with accommodation for about twelve children. The foster mother in charge is well-loved by her charges - it is easy to see from their eyes and their general demeanour in her presence how well they think of her.

MENTAL HEALTH

There are in Coalville two training centres under this service, a junior one located at the St John Ambulance Headquarters, Forest Road, and an adult one conducted in Stephenson House, Ashby Road. In the latter the trainee does ordinary work, some of it on sub-contract from local factories and each trainee receives a small monetary reward for his efforts.

The standard of work done is regarded as good and the trainee feels that he is of some importance in the community and an active member of it, so that benefit accrues to all concerned.

The County Council also employs a staff of Mental Welfare Officers who give help to patients before admission to Mental Hospitals and after discharge as well as to patients who do not require hospital treatment. Patients can be seen by appointment at Psychiatric Clinics at Ashby Cottage Hospital, Leicester Royal Infirmary and at Loughborough General Hospital, but these services are arranged by the respective Hospital Management Committees. Mental Welfare Officers play an important part in these arrangements and also in being available to assist general practitioners. Thus close co-operation is maintained between the County Council Mental Health Service, the Hospital Service and the Executive Council service which is responsible for general practitioner services. There is, of course, a fairly recent shift of emphasis from institutional care to domiciliary care of the mentally ill patient, certainly an attractive idea but one which is partially dependent for its success on the preparedness of the patient's relatives and friends to take part in and accept some responsibility for his supervision at home. This, unfortunately, on occasion they are found to be reluctant to do.

The senile mentally ill find themselves in an unenviable position, unsuited as they are for accommodation in a County Home or in Chronic Sick Accommodation, often unwanted by their relatives, sometimes without any near relatives who might be interested, they may find themselves incarcerated in a mental hospital. This is nothing short of tragedy for many of these people, so unfortunately placed in the evening of their days. More consideration by relatives or provision of some intermediate type of accommodation would help to solve such a problem.

IMMUNISATION

Immunisation procedures against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and measles are carried out by general practitioners, but no locally applicable figures of the numbers so treated are available although the response is understood to be very satisfactory. The treatment is available through the National Health Service and should as far as possible adhere to the recommended programme which is approximately as follows :-

Diphtheria) Whooping Cough) Tetanus)	"Triple"	Three injections at monthly intervals starting at 3 months
Poliomyelitis		Three oral doses at monthly intervals starting at 3 months
Measles		One injection at 17 months
Triple and polio boosters		One injection triple and one oral dose polio vaccine at 18 months
Smallpox vaccination		18 months to two years
Diphtheria) Tetanus) Polio		One injection) One oral dose) Pre-school entry

In August 1966 the County Medical Officer of Health addressed circular letters to general practitioners and to parents of children who were then nearing eighteen months of age about vaccination against measles. Leicestershire had been chosen by the Medical Research Council to participate in a large scale trial by that body with a view, in the case of Leicestershire, to finding out how long protection acquired through immunisation lasts. Since that date immunisation against measles has been available to children of approximately seventeen months - and where the family doctor prefers not to carry out the treatment the County Council indicated that it was prepared to make other arrangements.

There are certain contra-indications to this treatment, the most common being convulsions in the patient or a family history of the same, or malaise associated with teething, if marked. Where a reaction occurs the parent should report the fact to the family doctor. Immunisation against measles should not be performed within three weeks of any other immunisation procedure nor within three months of an injection of gamma globulin and is not necessary if the child has previously had measles.

B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers continues to be offered through the School Medical Service of the County Council, with a good response.

SMALLPOX

In August a case of suspected minor smallpox in a lad who had moved into the district from a neighbouring village three weeks previously was brought to our notice. Pre-arranged action was instituted, the County Medical Officer of Health was informed, and after a little trouble the visit of a smallpox consultant was arranged and as a matter of fact he was on the spot within two hours of the matter being reported. He had no hesitation in diagnosing chickenpox. Smears taken to assist in the diagnosis were not satisfactory so Dr Mair of the Public Health Laboratory Service offered to come out but by this time such action was not considered necessary. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer of Health and his staff, to Dr Palmer, Oakham, and to Dr Mair for advice and help in a situation which proved to be a false alarm but which, if not so found, could have caused much alarm in the community and considerable work to your public health staff. The patient's home was visited on several occasions during his illness as a precaution - he made a satisfactory recovery.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate, the neo-natal mortality rate, the early neo-natal mortality rate, the peri-natal mortality rate and the still-birth rate are all above the rates for England and Wales as a whole and for Leicestershire in particular. So far as the infantile mortality rate itself is concerned prematurity was given as the cause or a contributory cause of death in five cases of the total of ten and upper respiratory infection in three cases. In both groups congenital abnormalities, now notifiable to the County Medical Officer of Health, were also associated with one death. The causes of still-births are mostly related to placental insufficiency and when taken together with the deaths of infants under one year rather a gloomy picture is presented. More than one cause there must be but it is difficult to highlight any particular one. The outstanding preventive factor must be found, surely, in efficient and regular ante-natal care with the provision of ante-natal beds where, for instance, expectant mothers with raised blood pressure requiring more rest than can probably be obtained at home can be admitted for such periods of adequate bed rest as are required

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following tables show the total notifications after correction under age groups.

NOTIFICATIONS

Age	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Polio				Measles		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection	
					Paralytic		Non-paralytic									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under - 1 year									9	3						
1-2 yrs		1							16	18						
2-3 yrs		2							27	13						
3-4 yrs	2	1							12	28						
4-5 yrs	3								24	30						
5-9 yrs	5	5							75	54					1	
10-14 yrs		1							1							
15-24 yrs	1									1						
25 and over																
Total	11	10							164	147					1	
	21		0		0		0		321		0		0		1	

/Notifications cont'd.

Age	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis: Infective		Acute Encephalitis: Post Infectious		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorium	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 5 years																			
5 - 14																			
15 - 44													1						
45 - 64	1													1					
65 & over	1	1											1	1					
Age Unknown																			
Total	2	1											2	2					
	3		0		0		0		0		0		4		0		0	0	

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis during the year. No deaths occurred from this disease.

Age	Resp.		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 yr						
1 year						
2 - 4						
5 - 9						
10 - 14						
15 - 19						
20 - 24	1					
25 - 34						
35 - 44						1
45 - 54	2				1	
55 - 64						
65 - 74						
75 & over						
Total	3				1	1
	3				2	

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATHS AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1966

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	M	F
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	
Tuberculosis, other			
Syphilitic disease			
Diphtheria			
Whooping Cough			
Meningococcal infections			
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Measles			
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1		1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	5	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	14	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	3		3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1		1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	23	10	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1		1
Diabetes	5	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	50	32	18
Coronary disease, angina	44	30	14
Hypertension with heart disease	9	5	4
Other heart disease	31	11	20
Other circulatory disease	10	6	4
Influenza	2	1	1
Pneumonia	9	1	8
Bronchitis	13	10	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	2		2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	3	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	
Nephritis and nephrosis	1		1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			
Congenital malformations	2		2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	9	8
Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	3
All other accidents	7	4	3
Suicide	2	2	
Homicide and operations of war			
ALL CAUSES	273	150	123

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

There were no restrictions in the supply of mains water during the year.

Some complaints were received about colour or taste but four samples examined bacteriologically were found to be satisfactory.

The Water Board Engineer is now unable to provide information relating to consumption and output from the various sources of supply.

9,290 houses in your district have a mains supply of water and it is estimated that these houses are occupied by 27,970 persons. The remaining ten houses, occupied by some thirty persons, are supplied from wells.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Hermitage Road

The relaying of the sewer in two phases in Hermitage Road, damaged by underground mining operations, was completed during the year.

Battleflat

The joint scheme with Market Bosworth Rural District Council for main drainage of the Battleflat and Shaw Lane area was commenced in March 1966. At the end of the year the laying of sewers was almost completed, pumping station erected and equipment tested, and it was anticipated the scheme would be operational within a matter of a few weeks.

Snarrows Sewage Disposal Works

There were indications at the beginning of the year that the Contractors employed on the reconstruction works were in financial difficulties, and it was no surprise to hear that the firm was going into liquidation, and their labour was withdrawn from the site in early February.

After protracted negotiations Messrs Calverley and Sons Ltd officially recommenced work on this contract on the 25th July, and initially progress was rather slow but towards the latter end of the year the labour force was built up. The contract is due for completion by September 1967.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained during 1966, a total of 551,606 dustbins having been emptied.

Vehicles employed on refuse collection are as follows :-

1	16/18 cu.yd.	Shelvoke & Drewry
4	12 cu.yd.	Karrier Gamecock

Labour force ... 20 men.

In addition one 10 cu.yd. Karrier Gamecock and two men are employed on the emptying of pails and the collection of salvage.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at Ashby Road and Standard Hill.

Wastepaper is collected at the same time as refuse from domestic properties, a separate collection is made from shops, factories and offices. The total of wastepaper sold during the year increased to 714 tons as compared with 624 tons in 1965. A bonus of £4 per ton is distributed amongst the refuse collectors and the workmen operating the baling press over the basic target of 20 tons per month. The amount of bonus distributed during the year was £1,898.

At the present time salvage is collected from shops and factories without charge.

A charge of 10d per bin is made for collection of trade waste. Combined house/shop premises are allowed two bins per week free of charge as are premises with a rateable value of £300 or more.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the
Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the work performed by your Public Health Inspectors during 1966.

There were no major changes in the law governing environmental health but new Regulations regarding meat inspection came into operation. Thus for the first time local authorities are able to exercise some measure of control over the hours during which slaughtering may take place. This may not appear to be very important in Coalville where we have been able for a number of years to inspect every carcase without having to be at the slaughterhouse seven days a week and twelve hours a day. In many areas however slaughtering has been taking place over such periods of time, and it has apparently not been possible to achieve 100% meat inspection. There should now be no excuse anywhere for failure to do this for it is now required that all meat will have to be retained for inspection and before it is released for human consumption it will have to be passed by a local authority inspector and stamped by him.

Towards the end of the year Regulations were issued dealing with food hygiene in markets, stalls and delivery vehicles. As mobile shops will now be under control this will be a major step forward in this field. The Regulations will operate from the 1st January, 1967.

I would take this opportunity of paying tribute to the members of my staff who throughout the year have given of their best without regard to their own personal convenience. My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and enthusiasm and to Dr Hamilton and the other Officers of the Council for their support at all times.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,
Coalville.
July 1967.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation in the Urban area at the end of 1966 was estimated to be made up as follows :

10595	-	water closets
58	-	pails, including chemical closets
9	-	privies.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The particulars given below are for all purposes, including those given elsewhere in this Report with the exception of rodent control.

Total number of complaints received	-	322
Total number of notices served :		
(a) formal	-	23
(b) informal	-	226

Inspections in connection with :

Dwellinghouses	1320
Infectious disease enquiries	24
Food poisoning	-
Verminous and dirty premises	8
Drainage works	404
Tents, vans and sheds	286
Water supplies	28
Atmospheric Pollution	66
Factories, workshops, etc	22
Shops and Offices	302
Keeping of Animals	24
* Rodent Control	59
Refuse storage, collection & disposal	37
Schools	6
Slaughterhouse & meat inspection	552
Other food premises	913
Bakehouses	24
Dairies	7
Miscellaneous inspections	389
	4471

* Not including visits by Pest Officer.

Additional work was carried out as under :

Milk samples	1
Ice Cream samples	72
Miscellaneous foods for bacteriological examination	12
Water samples	4
Bath water samples	62
Specimens collected (food poisoning, dysentery, research etc)	3
Swabs etc (food premises)	191

The number of notices served during the year, together with figures showing the number complied with, are given in the following tables :

PRELIMINARY	Housing	Public Health	Misc
Outstanding on 1st January	54	40	83
Issued during year	93	63	70
Complied with during year	53	72	90
Outstanding on 31st December	94	31	63
STATUTORY			
Outstanding on 1st January	32	2	-
Issued during year	23	9	-
Complied with during year	44	4	-
Outstanding on 31st December	11	7	-

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are now no common lodging houses in your area.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

One house has from time to time been let in lodgings during the year and has been inspected on frequent occasions. No breach of the regulations was recorded at these premises.

CARAVANS

Two licences were issued during the year for individual caravans.

The position at the end of the year was as follows :

	Type of Licence	Licences issued under Act	Sites occupied at 31.12.66
(a)	Individual Caravans	30	19
(b)	More than one Caravan	6	2

The Council have continued to operate two residential caravan sites on land at Ellistown. The main site is laid out for thirty caravans and the smaller site had planning permission for six vans at the end of the year.

This latter site is provided for itinerants and application has been made to extend the available pitches to nine.

Progress was made during the year in laying out some new standings on the main site with improved drainage facilities and water supply. Difficulties arose during the year with the hot water which is obtained from a tank fitted with a 45 KWH immersion heater. This is of course thermostatically controlled and power is supplied on the "Off Peak" tariff, viz 7.30 p.m. to 7.30 a.m., and 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Unfortunately the towns water has a high degree of hardness and unless extreme care is taken in selecting the cut off temperature considerable furring up occurs, especially around the heater elements, making the thermostat ineffective. This failure of control shortens the life of the heater by allowing of the accumulation of scale, thus burning out the elements. During the year tests were carried out and by moving the thermostat from the heater and fixing it elsewhere in the boiler more positive control has been obtained with we hope a reduction in the scaling.

The demand for sites appeared to fall off towards the end of the year and at the 31st December we had a number of vacant plots.

As will be seen from the table above 19 caravans are stationed on individual sites. In addition there are two private sites, one for seven caravans and another for eight. It was found necessary during the year to take legal proceedings for failure to comply with the conditions of the licence in connection with one of these sites.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades in your district.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The only Public Swimming Bath in your area is the one owned by the Council and situated in Avenue Road.

The Bath has a capacity of 80,000 gallons, water for filling being obtained from the public supply.

Treatment is by filtration and chlorination and the pumps are designed to change the bath water at least every four hours.

Daily tests of the water were made for chlorine residual and alkalinity and in addition sixty-two samples of bath water were taken by your Inspectors.

SCHOOLS

Some valuable improvements were carried out at one of the older schools.

AIR POLLUTION

There is little of note to report in connection with this matter. The level of pollution as measured by the volumetric method at the Municipal Offices has over the past year or two been fairly constant both in relation to smoke and sulphur dioxide, although it is somewhat less than it was when we first started recordings some six years ago. This is no doubt due in the main to the disappearance of the coal-fired locomotives and the almost complete elimination of dark smoke from industrial furnaces. One should not forget however, the contribution to clean air being made by those public spirited householders who have ceased to burn raw coal and have installed some other forms of smokeless heating.

Five notifications were received under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 (intention to instal furnaces) and these included three applications for "prior approval". After some amendment all these approvals were granted.

RODENT CONTROL

A full time pest officer is employed by your authority and the district is systematically inspected for infestations. A charge based on the hourly wage rate of the operator, plus the cost of materials and establishment charges is made for the treatment of business premises. Private houses are treated free of charge.

Refuse tips and sewage works were visited at least once every week and treated as necessary.

No major infestations were discovered.

Sewer treatments were carried out during the year.

The following is a summary of the work done :

Premises treated for rats	336
Premises treated for mice	63
Treatments of refuse tips for flies ...	13
Treatments of other Council houses for insect pests	23
Treatments of private houses for insect pests	19

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Inspections of places where animals are kept were made during the year. No serious nuisances arose from the keeping of these animals.

Two premises were registered under the provisions of the Animal Boarding Establishment Act.

HOUSING

We continued throughout the year in our efforts to deal with unfit houses either by repair or representation. I have been disappointed by the failure to obtain permission to build in some parts of your district. In these areas we are being forced to retain houses which have long passed their useful life. Houses which aught to be cleared in order to make room for new ones. New ones which would be built to accommodate families who have no desire to be moved away from their normal surroundings.

In addition there is a need for comprehensive redevelopment schemes of areas with a preponderance of old properties. Such redevelopment on a proper plan would give a much needed face lift to these areas and enable many environmental improvements to be carried out.

During the year thirty-one demolition orders and four closing orders were made.

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING YEAR

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	245
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1050
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	154
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	845
3.		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	154

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. Houses Demolished	Houses Demolished	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	78	116	38
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B. Unfit Houses Closed	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	2	8	2

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	78	-
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	29	1
(13) Under Sections 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

At the close of the year 1,411 post war houses had been completed by your authority, 48 by the East Midlands Housing Association and 1,838 by private enterprise.

Since the coming into operation of the Rent Act 106 applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been received. These have been dealt with as follows :

Number of applications received	...	106
Number of applications refused	...	2
Number of undertakings by owners to carry out work ...	...	62
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	42
Number of Certificates revoked	...	7

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY

The following table shows the number of dairies and distributors registered on 31st December, 1966 and the number of inspections made :-

	DAIRIES (other than dairy farms) and DISTRIBUTORS (Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959).				
	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Contraventions		
			Found	Remedied	Outstanding on 31st Dec.
Dairies	8	2	-	-	-
Distributors	38	5	-	-	-

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Four premises are licenced in your area for the slaughter of animals but for the last nine months of the year only one was in use.

The following table gives details of the animals inspected etc during 1966 :

Number of licenced slaughterhouses		...	4
Animals slaughtered therein	...	...	5680
Animals examined therein	...	...	5680
Inspections of meat at time of slaughter		...	467

During the year an order was made under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 specifying the hours and days of slaughtering in your area. This order permits slaughtering from Monday to Friday only, between the hours of 7.30 a.m. and 5.0 p.m.

DETAILS OF CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excl Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs and Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	986	-	-	3208	1486
Number inspected	986	-	-	3208	1486
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	156	-	-	161	152
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	16%	-	-	5%	10%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.7%
Cysticercosis					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	11	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE B

Details of organs condemned and reason for condemnation.

Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Pigs
Heads and Tongues	-	-	3
Mesenteries & Intestines	-	-	8

Non-Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Pigs	Sheep Lambs
Heads & Tongues:-				
Abscesses	-	-	4	-
Actinomycosis	-	4	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	-	8	-	-
Pairs of Lungs:-				
Abscesses	-	3	1	2
Cysts	-	4	1	1
Fluke	-	6	-	-
Melanosis	-	-	-	1
Parasites	-	1	1	48
Pleurisy	-	19	24	5
Pneumonia	-	-	90	20
Regurgitated Ingesta	-	4	-	-
Livers:-				
Abscesses	-	35	-	4
Cirrhosis	-	5	4	-
Cysts	-	1	1	3
Fatty Degeneration	-	1	-	-
Fluke	-	19	1	8
Necrosis	-	-	-	1
Parasitic	-	1	8	20
Part Livers:-				
Contaminated	-	-	-	1
Cirrhosis	-	15	-	8
Cysts	-	-	1	3
Fluke	-	26	-	5
Parasitic	-	-	1	12
Peritonitis	-	2	1	1

Non-Tubercular Offal etc :- (Cont'd)

	Cows	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Pigs	Sheep Lambs
Spleens:-				
Congestion	-	2	-	-
Peritonitis	-	13	1	-
Skirts:-				
Peritonitis	-	2	-	-
Hearts:-				
Cysticercus Bovis	-	9	-	-
Pericarditis	-	-	30	-
Kidneys:-				
Cystic	-	-	2	-
Nephritis	-	-	10	-
Mesent & Intest:-				
Abscesses	-	-	1	-
Cysts	-	-	1	-
Plucks:-				
Oedema	-	-	1	-
Pleurisy	-	-	3	-
Tail:-				
Bruising	-	1	-	-

TABLE showing the percentage of Animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis

Year	Cattle excl.Cows	Cows	Pigs
1950	19.8	49.2	6.6
1951	17.4	35.2	4.4
1952	21.0	42.1	5.2
1953	18.5	35.8	4.9
1954	13.1	25.8	3.7
1955	10.8	19.5	4.0
1956	9.6	24.2	5.0
1957	9.6	18.7	3.7
1958	8.9	15.8	4.1
1959	9.5	2.5	2.9
1960	1.7	3.4	3.4
1961	0.1	-	2.4
1962	0.1	-	2.5
1963	-	-	2.4
1964	-	-	2.0
1965	-	-	1.0
1966	-	-	0.7

TABLE showing the incidence of Cysticercus Bovis

Year	Animals Affected
1952	3
1953	1
1954	8
1955	3
1956	4
1957	16
1958	17
1959	22
1960	15
1961	14
1962	28
1963	20
1964	19
1965	25
1966	11

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD

The weight of meat and offal condemned during the year amounted to 19-cwts 1-qr 8-lbs.

In addition the following foods were surrendered and destroyed :-

1832 tins Fruit
653 tins Tomatoes
338 tins Vegetables
296 tins Fish
121 tins Stewed Steak
73 tins Puddings
64 tins Pet Foods
23 tins Baby Foods
21 tins Soup
20 tins Milk
14 tins Cream
6 tins Pepper
4 tins Sausages
2 tins Salt
282 pkts Biscuits
48 pkts Jellies
16 pkts Currants
12 pkts Corn Flakes

158 btls Fruit Juices
23 btls Coffee
1 btl Vinegar
88 jars Jam
2 jars Honey
1 jar Pickle

489-lbs 8-ozs Asstd.Cuts Meat
397-lbs 2-ozs Ham
265-lbs 12-ozs Pork
130-lbs 4-ozs Luncheon Meat
31-lbs 11-ozs Corned Beef
12-lbs 0-ozs Jellied Veal
3-lbs 8-ozs Tongue
1-lb 8-ozs Pork Pie
609-lbs Potatoes
177-lbs Flour
120-lbs Pears

Frozen Foods :-

609 pkts Vegetables
441 pkts Fish
182 pkts Ice Cream
87 pkts Mousse
82 pkts Braised Steak
68 pkts Chipped Potatoes
66 pkts Beefburgers
52 pkts Rissoles

18 pkts Steaklets
13 pkts Cream Eclairs
1 pkts Pastry
23 Chicken Pies
10 Orange Drinks
3 Steak & Kidney Pies
3 Chickens
2 Arctic Rolls

All meat and offal after condemnation is stained with a green dye to prevent its disposal for human consumption. It is collected by two firms specialising in the recovery of industrial waste and by a local dog breeder who, after sterilisation of the meat, feeds it to his dogs. There is no sale of pet food from these premises nor does this person carry on any food business. A similar system is operated in the case of other unsound food where their nature allows them to be used for such purposes.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The following table sets out details of the food premises in your area subject to these Regulations :

Trade	Total No.	No. complying with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. complying with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	5	5	5	5
Butchers	27	27	27	27
Catering	105	105	105	105
Fish Shops (including fried fish & chip shops)	18	18	18	18
General Food Shops	123	123	26	26

The following table sets out the action taken in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations :-

Number of Premises inspected	...	189
Number of Inspections made	...	913
Number of Informal Notices served	...	13
Number of Informal Notices complied with	...	17
Number Outstanding 31st December	...	7

ICE CREAM

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 there were registered at the close of the year 101 premises for the sale of ice cream and one for its manufacture and retailing.

72 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination during the year. 61 of these were placed in provisional Grade I (Methylene Blue Test), 3 in Grade II, 2 in Grade III and 6 in Grade IV.

ADULTERATION ETC

Nine complaints were received of sales to the prejudice of the purchaser of articles of food. Legal proceedings were taken in one case under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 :

Offence	Fines & Costs
Mouldy pineapple flan	£16 : 6 : 0.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

TABLE I

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	20	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	4	-	-	-
Total	97	22	4	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

TABLE 2

	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	1	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)				
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August list Sec.110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No.of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No.of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making etc	65	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	65	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

We continued during the year in our efforts to complete the inspection of all registered premises.

The following tables show what has been done during the year.

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

	No.of premises registered during year	Total No.of registered premises at end of year	No.of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year	Persons Employed
Offices	1	42	14	257
Retail Shops	21	170	58	821
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	9	2	36
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	10	24	8	161
Fuel Storage depots	-	1	-	2
Total	32	246	82	1277

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises - 256.

Contraventions were found as follows :

Section	Details	No.found
4	Cleanliness	14
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	13
7	Ventilation	12
8	Lighting	25
9	Sanitary Conveniences	8
10	Washing Facilities	9
11	Supply of Drinking Water	4
12	Clothing accommodation	3
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	3
15	Eating facilities	-
16	Floors, passages & stairs	15
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	1
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	1
24	First Aid Provisions	10
		118

ACCIDENTS

Four non-fatal accidents were reported and it was found necessary to make a full investigation into three of these. Informal advice was given in each case with a view to minimising the possibility of any recurrence of such accidents.